REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,972.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, si ould be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatches Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Withers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves Tuticorin	4	Leaves Colombo	11
„ Calicut	8	„ Galle	13
„ Cochin	9	„ Negapatam	16
„ Alleppy	10	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Colombo	11	„ Madras	19
„ Galle	13	„ Coromandel	21
„ Negapatam	16	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Pondicherry	17	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Madras	19	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Coromandel	21	„ False Point	26
„ Vizagapatam	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	28
„ Bimlipatam	24		
„ Gopalpore	25		
„ False Point	26		
Arrives at CALCUTTA	28		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

In exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushehr, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GHADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	16
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	16
„ Guadur	31	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	Sept. 2	„ Kowsh	18
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Linga	6	„ Linga	23
„ Bahrein	8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bushire	8	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	10	„ Guadur	27
„ Mahomerah	10	„ Kurrachee	Oct. 2
Arrive BUSREH	11	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Mein Esson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "Burmah," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the ——— hour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Wonders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Oorun	2	0 0	0	8 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Revas	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurruntur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0

Between Bombay and Oolwa Ferry Boats, Without food.

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Revas and Dhurruntur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurruntur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month. on the 1st

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half rate.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CARMARTHENSHIRE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

If Consignees' Boats are not alongside the ship within 48 hours the Goods will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

No Claim of any kind will be entertained after the departure of the ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents, Carmarthenshire.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

{ Wrought-in Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT,

Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 29th August, 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE (2,242 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Anderson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY will be held their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Sundries and Furniture:—

Elm bent dining chairs, 6 sets, low grass table glasses; fancy toys, iron steels, cold cream soaps, pomatums, cigar pipes, travelling tiffin box, &c., &c.

3 Bales Duck Canvas, Nos. 3 and 4.

50 Pieces of Canvas, No. 12.

50 do. ditto 30

50 do. ditto 45

Furniture, consisting of blackwood carved large and small round and square tables, tea poys chiffonere, lady's writing tables, easy chairs, perambulators, blackwood cupboard with glasses, on three sides, drawing room chairs, reclining and sofa couches, half-back chairs, cradles, camp cots, bedsteads, dining room and wood high chairs, washing tables, cupboards, side boards, 1 dressing glass with marble slab, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey sh rtings, madapolams, jaconets, scarfs, chintz, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

24 Cases Hocks of very superior quality.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated glass, and crockery ware, at No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, belonging to S. Rawlins, Esquire, changing his residence, Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M. precisely, at No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank, the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., belonging to S. Rawlins, Esquire, changing his residence, the same consists of blackwood carved chiffoneres, pier tables, carved easy chairs, round tables, tea poys, lady's writing table, dressing glass, cupboards, washing and dress ng tables, pictures, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 3 days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property situate in New Town, fronting on the south side of the public passage called Cornercady without the Fort Walls of Bombay.

ON MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on the premises, at the instruction of Mortgagee, Mr. Salvador de Mendis, on account and at the risk of mortgagors, Messrs. Liberto de Souza, Magdalena de Souza, and Joana de Souza:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate lying and being fronting on the south side of the public passage called Cornercady, without the Fort in New Town, in subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 13, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Byramjee Rustomjee, on or towards the west by the house of Antone Gonsalves, on or towards the north by the aforesaid passage, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURNEY WADDY.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of September 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee with the consent of the mortgee, Mr. Hurry Baleruatna Limjiya In-Re Purshotum Jaurdhanjee and Goomeebai widow of Jaurdhanjee Ramchoudrajee insolvents, the w. ole of their right title and interests in the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate at Churney Waddy in the subdistrict of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts, and as eased by the Collector of assessment, under No. 89, and bounded on the east by Breech Candy Road, on the west by the house of Purshotum Jaurdhanjee, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Eduljee, and on the south by the house of Purshotum Jaurdhanjee and a Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT FORBES STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the premises, lately known as the Australasian Hotel, Forbes Street, a quantity of Furniture the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence. The same consisting of richly carved blackwood drawing-room table of uncommon design and workmanship, half backed library sofas, console tables, teapoys, chairs with and without arms, easy chairs, Lady's work table in mahogany statuettes of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert, Samuel Praying, well executed in marble, fine oxzon's painting and engravings in frames, bijouterie, &c., dining room and camp tables, Spanish and chairs of well-seasoned blackwood, hanging argand lamps, table ditto with solid glass pedestal by Tucker Son's, chamber requisites, articles of glass, crockery and plateaware, a very handsome tubular brass bedstead of Indian dimensions with special mosquito net arrangements for the adaptation of mosquito curtains, tubs and cheval reflectors, wash stand with marble papeolum furniture, cane and cheval presses, towel horses, solid linen bankets, reading books, coir floor matting, cooking pots and covers, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above articles will be sold bona fide strictly free of reserve.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Open Carriage by Silk & Sons, a bay Arab Horse, &c., at No. 30, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcela nware, &c., the property of W. Cooper, Esq. The same comprises rich engraved star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plated coffee urns, su, erior sherry and claret, richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture (made to order), such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, sideboard, wants-h, English pattern dining-room c sies, circular and pier tables with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome centre ottoman all covered with rich French figured damask, rich Persian drawing-room carpet, handsome plated double and treble light hanging argand lamps, a splendid English mahogany whatnot with marble top and pier glass, horned hatstand, handsome richly carved and English iron extra size four-post bedstead (Jacquard's make), handsome mahogany dressing and washing, tables with marble tops, mahogany toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, child's cots, glass-door cupboard, screens, dispense articles, and American cooking stove, sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, pigeon hou e with pigeons, a large iron water tank, &c. &c.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built 4 seated Open Carriage by Silk and Sons.

1 ditto fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horse.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 23rd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, a few parcels of very valuable brilliants:—

One	parcel containing	2 large brilliants weighing	2½	carats.
One	ditto	12	ditto	2½ ditto
One	ditto	10	ditto	62 ditto
One	ditto	24	ditto	56 ditto
One	ditto	2	ditto	2½ ditto

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, handsome plated, 6 and 8 light chandeliers and argand lamps, pier glasses in gilt frames, &c., at No. 184, Ketwaddy.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Shaik Sullaman Bin Alloo.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a First-class Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a full-toned Harmonium, a light Buggy, Horse, &c., at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, opposite to Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co's. Office.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, harmonium, buggy, horse, &c., the property of Captain Clark, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Elkington's Plated ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a pair of Handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 6, Marine Line, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of the late Colonel W. Scott.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM LIVER!!!

DR. DAVE CARSON, D. C. M.,

WILL BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE VISITORS

EVERY EVENING, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FEE, FROM RUPEES 4.

For Diploma, see *Deccan Herald*, Aug. 19th.

Theatre Royal, Grant Road, August 24th.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The INTERNATIONAL MATCH will be continued THIS EVENING. Members are requested to turn up.

W. M. TENNENT,

24th August 1874. Honorary Secretary.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*India Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on the Mill premises, at Parell, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June last.

2—To declare a Dividend.

3—To elect directors in the room of those who retire by rotation.

4—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 28th instant, to SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, inclusive.

Immediately after the termination of the above Ordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of empowering the Directors to declare an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August 1874.

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.)

Eradicates Mange on

HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, while it reduces expenditure on Beverages to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which, in delicacy and wholesomeness, cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.

Rs. 7 per single dozen.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Note.—Observe that the Genuine Swiss Milk has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

OILMANSTORES,

BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

BELOW COST PRICES TO CLEAR STOCK.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF

EPPS'S COCOA.

EAU DE STUTTGART,

DOUBLE SURFINE,

IMMEASUREABLY SUPERIOR TO THE USUAL

EAU DE COLOGNE.

RS. 5 PER CASE OF 6 BOTTLES.

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY

CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

QUARTS, in Cases of 3 dozen each		Rs. 5 12	per doz.
PINTS	do. 6 do.	„ 3 12	do.
IMPERIAL PINTS, do. 4 dozen each		„ 4 12	do.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

BOTTLED BY

SPARKS AND MOLINE.

QUARTS, in Cases of 3 dozen each		Rs. 6 0	per doz
PINTS	do. 6 do.	„ 4 4	do.

SINGLE DOZENS AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT.—2 ROOMS TO LET, separately or singly, WITH BOARD. Terms per month Rs. 50 and 60 respectively. Address X., *Gazette* Office.

ST. MARY'S (PENSIONERS') SCHOOL, BELGAUM.—WANTED, MASTER and MISTRESS. Apply to REV. C. WALFORD, Honorary Secretary.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advert sing at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as near All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN; must be a neat hand; temporary or permanent. Apply "M. E.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED a BERTH as MATE on board a Sailing Vessel (or Steamer, as Petty Officer). Advertiser was for several years Second Officer in a Rice Trader. Address NAVIGATOR, care of the Editor.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ON MONDAY, 24TH AUGUST 1874,

THE MOST ASTOUNDING MECHANICAL

DECEPTION OF THE AGE,

THE WONDERFUL CABINET, BOX, AND HAND-CUFF TRICKS,

Now creating so profound a sensation in London, will be produced precisely as performed

BY MESSRS. MASKELYNE AND COOKE, AND DR. LYNN,

AT THE

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,

who are acknowledged to be the most celebrated

SPIRITUALISTIC THAUMATURGISTS OF THE AGE.

These wonderful delusions have been mystifying London for the past 12 months, and are still unaccounted for.

"NOTHING SINCE THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS

Ever created such profound astonishment" (says the *London Times.*)

The effects produced are seemingly allied to the supernatural. A box is placed upon the stage, and any one is at liberty to closely inspect the same. One of the performers is then put into the box, which is next carefully locked by any gentleman present, the latter retaining possession of the key. The box is then further at liberty to cord the box, using any kind of knot they choose. And lastly, these locks may be sealed. The cabinet is now brought to the front, and the box, with the performer inside, is placed into the receptacle for the same. Doors instantly close, when, much to their astonishment and consternation, they will find the gentleman who had been so carefully locked up, *non est.*

The hand-cuff trick is equally clever and astounding. A member of the Police Force will be requested to assist, by the loan of his regulation handcuffs, and apply the same to bring a pair securely in manner to Mr. CARSON's wrists; the latter will then with ease free himself from his fetters in less than half a minute.

Mr. CARSON, during his recent trip to London, visited Messrs MASKELYNE and COOKE and Dr. LYNN's Entertainments, and was so much impressed with the genius of the above Ordinary festations generally attributed to spiritism that he then saw, that he determined to purchase the right of exhibition of the same marvellous feats in India. In addition to the usual programme of these illustrations of so called spiritualism, DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS will be exhibit d for the first time. Intending visitors will do well to secure prominent places, and will be ready to bring a pair in advance to secure prominent places, and will thus have a good view of the startling effects produced, far more marvellous than any of those that have lately been said to have been produced in Egypt and America, and been described

"PSYCHIC FORCE."

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Instrumental Overture (Operatic)	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (Masaniello)	Company.
Blue Eyed Nelly	Mr. G. H. Henri.
The Weeping Woeful Nigger	Harry Leslie.
Dreaming, Still Dreaming	Mr. W. Hogarth.
Molly Darling	Mr. J. O. Pierce.
The Language of Love	Dave Carson.
Don't Forget to Write	Mr. G. Norville.

FINALE TO PART FIRST.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND

Vocal Quartette ...Messrs. Norville, Pierce, Henri, and Hogarth.

Mr. & Mrs. J. O. PIERCE in their Original Entertainment,

THE RHINOCERIOUS'S

MESSRS. LESLIE & HENRI.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD,

DAVE CARSON.

Musical Fireworks	Mr. J. C. Talbot.
Song—The Yeoman's Wedding	Mr. W. Hogarth.

Part Second will conclude with an Original Sketch, entitled,

CHINKAPALOLO,

OR

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH A COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED,

THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT.

Captain Frizzle	Harry Leslie.
Bailiffs	Messrs. Leslie.
Ephraim—The troublesome servant	Dave Pierce and Norville.
	Dave Carson.

INTRODUCING

THE WONDERFUL BOX, CABINET, AND HAND-CUFF ILLUSION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls		Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Children under twelve years of age, half price to Dress Circle only.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. HARRY LESLIE.

Musical Director ..... Mr. J. O. PIERCE.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors. Price Rs. 1,—Original Price Rs. 2.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of AMADOR VIEGAS, Esq., late of Bombay, deceased, having been granted to his Executors, JOHN BOCARRO, CHARLES LEVETT YEATS, and GABRIEL VIEGAS, all persons having Claims on the Estate of the deceased are hereby requested to present them to the Executors, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to communicate with the Executors.

Bombay, 20th August 1874.

M H O W.

GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH SASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.

„ 2. „ „ „ „ „ 1, 2 3

Close at noon (gun-fire,) 10th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are INVITED for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for a period of 3 years from 1st October 1874.

Conditions of Contract and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than noon, on MONDAY, the 7th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th August 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court, After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.

One-sixth to second horse.

One-sixth to third horse.

One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United

Opium,

Liverpool is greater
bales, and it is this after all which at present has most influence on prices. In considering the question of supply, however, any figures are now incomplete which do not show the position of the various Continental markets, as so much more Cotton now goes direct than used to be the case. The latest statement we have of the visible supply of the whole world is from the Liverpool Brokers' Circular of 24th July, which gives the total as 2,498,380 against 2,359,070 bales on the same date last year, or an excess of 139,310 bales. This does not include our stocks here, which may be estimated at quite 20,000 bales more than in 1873, so that on the whole we may calculate that the supplies we have had this year have been sufficient to provide for a production of cotton goods in excess of the world's requirements, and at the same time increase the stock of Cotton by about 160,000 bales. There is nothing in this on which to base hopes of an improvement in prices, especially with the prospect of supplies next season being as large if not larger than last, on the contrary probabilities now seem in favour of dull dragging markets until the time when new crop figures again induce fluctuation.

Yesterday's Manchester market showed no alteration, and general produce is quiet, Coffee being quoted 6d. per cwt. lower.

Money continues to return to the Bank of England, the re-payments since the weekly return amounting to £244,000, which coupled with the rate of discount in the open market having fallen to 3 per cent., renders a reduction in the Bank's minimum next Thursday highly probable. Consols to day are still quoted at 92¼; French Rentes have declined to 99¼; Bar Silver 58d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues to show great firmness. We quote:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10¼d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10¼d.; Credits, 3 months 1s. 10 7-16d., 6 months' 1s. 10¾d.; Documents 1s. 10¼d. and 11/16d. per rupee for 3 and 6 months respectively. The strengthening influence still comes from Calcutta, the position of our market of itself being decidedly in favour of a decline; but from private sources we learn that money there is again easier, so that a change in the aspect of affairs may not be far off. GOVERNMENT PAPER certainly supports this view. In Calcutta rates have advanced to Rs. 103¼ for Fours; Rs. 104½ for Fours and a half; and Rs 109½ for Fives and a half, while here prices have recovered to about ¾ all round.

In SHARES there has been very little doing to-day, and quotations are scarcely altered.

COTTON is dull; no transaction of any kind being reported. Prices are nominally the same, but dealers would probably accept a slight decline.

FREIGHTS are unchanged, say £2 to £2-2-6 by steamer and £2 5 by sailing vessels.

PIECE GOODS are steady but values are not altered, nor has there been any extent of business done to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 140 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Cochin and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE VICTOR, 696 tons, Captain J. C. Pond, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar and Muscat with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. L. J. Underwood, Mr. W. H. Gullivee, Mr. W. Beal, and one deck passenger.

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYDS S. S. FLORA, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, having made the passage from Trieste, which port she left on the 1st instant, in 21 days. This passage allowing two days between Brindisi and Trieste, and one day for the Canal, is equivalent to a run of 18 days from Brindisi. The Flora we are told ran at reduced speed throughout, and that she can easily do 13 knots in smooth water. She has superior accommodation for passengers and was built in the Company's Dockyard at Trieste.

THE S. S. SULTAN arrived in Madras roads on Thursday evening, having made the passage from London in 34 days including stoppage at Port Said and Colombo aggregating four days. She brings the following passengers:—

For Madras. Captain and Mrs. Faunce, infant, and ayah, Messrs. Hubbard and Budhan Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Dalbodgji, Captain Cherry, 1 European servant, and 7 ayahs.
For Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Paul and 3 children. Mrs. Hoy. Miss Holt and sister, Mr. Hoy, and Mr. Hanks, and 4 ayahs.
The Steamer landed at Colombo—Mrs. P. Fenningworth and 2 children, Miss Beal, Messrs. Berry, Holden, Leithead and Andree.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s. s, MALACCA, 1,064 tons, Captain W. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from London, &c., via the Canal with the English Mail and the following cargo:—1,454 packages piece goods, 68 packages paper, 474 packages wine, 46 cases needles, 480 kegs nails, 51 cases cologne, 105 packages glass, 10 bottles quicksilver, 10 packages glassware, 60 bales twist, 3 cases carriges, 20 packages coolliver oil, 100 drums oil, 23 packages stationery, 3 cases boots, 297 packages oilmanstore, 162 tons coke, 29 packages ironware, 1 box gold, 108 packages provision, 3 boxes specie, 24 packages ivory, 1 box pearl and specie, 4 packages byrabole, 5 packages wax, and many other packages of merchandize.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Tiverton	Cowley	London, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Golconda (s)	A mond	Australia, &c.
	Nemphar	Walker	California.
	Pothul Sultan	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee.
	Victor	Pond	Zanzibar & Muscat.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin & Colombo.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer King Arthur, to Liverpool.
Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Nusser Musjeet, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
18	Agra (s)	Sharp	Singapore, July 31.
	Meinam (s)	Blanc	Galle, August 12.
	Navarino (s)	Burkit	(P.not mentioned) July 11.
	Shahpore	Lilbon	Liverpool, May 7.
	James Aiken	Nelson	London, May 21.
19	Atalanta (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
19	Satara (s)		
	California		
	Forfarshire		
	Kelson		

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

SERGEANT WILLIAM HUNT, of the 2nd Battery 19th Regiment, was tried by District Court Martial, at Allahabad, on the 15th instant, for fraudulently misappropriating to his own use a certain quantity of canteen beer. He was sentenced to be reduced, imprisoned with hard labour for 163 days, to be put under stoppages of pay until the value of the beer be made good, to forfeit 18 months' pay, two good-conduct badges with their concomitant pay, and all claim to pension which he may have earned by his previous service. The Major General in command, however, has in consideration of the general excellent discipline and state of the battalion, remitted the whole of the inprisonment awarded.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 19.
Young, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sawant Warree.
AUGUST 20.
Renshaw, Major, Madras 16th Queen's Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
AUGUST 21.
Harvey, Surgeon, Madras 11th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from England.
Owen, Colonel, Madras Infantry, on duty, from Nagpore.
Duckworth, Surgeon Major, Madras 26th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from England.
Turton, Major, Bengal 4th Goorkhas, on leave, from England.
Wilson, Major, 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.
AUGUST 22.
Burd, Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Sholapore.
DEPARTURES—AUGUST 20.
Clementi, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Lahore.
AUGUST 21.
Dennis, Lieutenant, Bengal 3rd Dragoon Guard, on promotion, to England.
AUGUST 23.
Owen, Colonel, Madras Infantry, on duty, to Trichinopoly via Madras.
McCartlie, Quarter Master, Madras 44th Regiment, on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 22nd August 1874.

With reference to G O C No 609, dated 8th Octr 1873, Lieut Kirk, 2nd Wing Subn, and officiating Adjt, 22nd N I, will perform the latter duties in addition to his own, with effect from 15th Aug 1874.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 17th Aug 1874:—
Captain A R Heyland, S C, 1st Squadron Subn, 1st Light Cavy.

Sub-Conductor Alfred Ashford, Barrack Dept, having been reduced to the rank of Serjt by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 26th Regt.

Serjt James Gargrave, Barrack Dept, is appointed 3rd class Barrack Master from 5th Aug 1874, vice Ashford remanded to Regtl duty by sentence of a Dist Court Martial.

No 3755 Gunner James Lane, 9th Brigade R A, is appointed to the Ordnance Dept, for employment in the Gun-Powder Factory Kirkee.

The following orders are confirmed.
46th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 29th July 1874, appointing Lieut T S St Clair Smith Actg Adjt, vice Temple promoted.
1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 19th Aug 1874, appointing Capt Heyland, 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt Currie officiating as Commandant of H E the Govr's Body Guard.
7th Regiment N I—Regtl Order, dated 11th Aug 1874, directing Lieut H C E Lucas, 2nd Wing Subn to officiate as Qr Mr, in additions to his own duties, vice Capt Sturt promoted, and during the absence of Capt Yates on medical certificate or until further orders.

The following arrangement is confirmed:—
108th Foot—Lieut E R Reid acted as Interpreter to the Regiment from the 19th May to 25th June 1874, during the absence of Lieut Foulger at Tarraghur.

The following medical arrangements are ordered:—
Surgn W F Burnett, 68th Foot, to officiate in the medical charge of the Poorundhur Sanitarium during the absence of Surgn Watling on general leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt W B Colvin, from 12th Sept to 11th Novr 1874, in extension to remain at Calcutta.
107th Foot—Lieut and Adjt W F Caraple to England per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
108th Foot—Major H C Macdonald, to England, from 20th March to 19th Sept 1874, on urgent private affairs.
The leave granted to this officer in G O C No 214, 28th March last is hereby cancelled.
109th Foot—Lieut and Local Capt and Adjt W H Webb, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
British Medical Service—Surgn C Watling (in medical charge Poorundhur Sanitarium) from 1st Sept to 30th Sept 1874, on private affairs.

HIGH COURT.—24TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

575-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim v Marian Bebee widow—Mr. Fletcher.
384-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fazullah Cassumbhoy v Bawa Peer Ali Beheloorjee—M. M. Munshi.
591-73—J C Cama—Ardaseer Cokerjee v Hurgopall Premsookdas—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas.
633-73—J Gopall—Uderam Orajee and others v Narayen Crushna Load and others—G J Mody.
594-72—Hearn and Cleveland—Henry Cleveland v Abdulla bin Ally Sahib—Jefferson and Payne.
643-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sitaram Hurridas v Sha Jumnadas Vishnoodas.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

41-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Hon'ble A R Scoble, &c v Kharwa Bhawa Dhunjee and another—Crawford and Boevy, and P Cowasjee.
717-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hussonbhoy Goolamhoossein v Ramdas Purshotum and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
718-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hussonbhoy Goolamhoossein v Vullubdas Vundrawan—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
826-73—Mr Fletcher—Nanivahoo, widow v Shamjee Ramjee and another.
828-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Soonderjee Mooljee v Purshotum Amersey—A Framjee.
831-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Gololdina De Ga v Michael Angelo De Ga—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
840-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin Khullifa v Shaik Hoosein Bebajee—Fletcher and Smith.
845-73—A Framjee—Adam Hajee Khan Mahomed v Noor Mahomed Jeewa.
846-73—Shapoorjee and Thacardas—Hurydas Soonderdas v Memou Mahomed Ally—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.—Part heard.
720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.
721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.
290-73—Mr Fletcher—Parwutibai and another v Ragoonath Ramjee—In person.
468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gopalrow Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.
264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhovundas Jugjeevundas v Sugooree, widow and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Savakram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J C Cama.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lullobhoy v. Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey Rimington, Hore and Langley.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Oocerda v Goculdas Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—Pestonjee K.—Odumchund Manockchund v Jeevunlajee Gordhuncobjee Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
350-73—Mr Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khimjee Ramjee—Gandhibhoy.
531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Feile.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hureeba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Settled.
105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kesa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MONDAY, AUGUST [illegible]

FOR once in a way, the public will be [illegible] posed to accept as perfectly just the opinion [illegible] recorded by the railway authorities, and endorsed by the Government, that "no blame attaches to the (local) engineering or traffic staff "in regard to the" recent lamentable accident at Sewjee Nullah, on the G. I. P. Railway. It cannot be ascertained till after the rainy season, and probably not then, what was the exact cause of the failure of the bridge, and whether the calamity should be attributed in any degree to defective construction, for not remedying which in time the engineering staff of the railway at head-quarters must be held responsible. All that can be said at present is that, in the words of the Government Resolution, "the bridge itself was probably in "fault, as it does not seem to have been "overtopped" by the water. Major Dowden suggests in his report that "a single-span might "be made to take the place of the three thirty "feet spans washed away," and he evidently believes that the force of the flood was increased by the narrowness of the water-way, which allowed the great uprooted trees borne along by the current to encumber the bridge, and to aid in sweeping away the piers and girders. At the Baldee Nullah, where happily, through the alertness of the railway servants, no accident occurred, though the embankment was washed away for a distance of seventy or eighty yards, Major Dowden "thinks there is no doubt "the accident arose from insufficient water-"way;" and, if it be proved that at the Sewjee Nullah also insufficient provision was made by the engineers who designed the line for the heavy floods which occur from time to time in that part of the country, the "accident" of the destruction of the goods train will be fully accounted for. It seems to be a great pity that in cases of this kind, where accidents can be clearly traced to the incompetence or neglect of duty of the Railway Company's engineers-in-chief, there should ever be a question of permitting the Company to charge the cost of re constructing their faulty works to capital, and so making the country instead of the shareholders pay for their mistakes; and we hope that the precedent established a few years ago, when so many of the G. I. P. Railway bridges were reconstructed, will in this instance be disregarded. Of course, our remarks on the possible defects of the Company's engineering plans imply no censure on the conduct of the district engineering staff, who seem to have done their duty with the utmost energy, and to have improvised a new line, to be used till the breaks in the permanent line can be repaired, with a ready ingenuity that deserves the highest praise.

As to the behaviour of the local servants of the Traffic Department, Major Dowden sums up the evidence on this head in the remark that "nothing but the great rapidity of the "rising of the water can have led to the "Sewjee Nullah bridge being carried away, "and notice not being taken of it; "for the permanent way gangs were all on "the alert and danger was not apprehended." Well deserved commendation is bestowed by the Government on Permanent Way Inspector Imrie, who was out on the line anxiously attending to his work the night the accident happened, and on Muccadum Itoo, who gave prompt and timely notice of the washing away of the bank at Baldee Nullah. Nor can the Muccadum Narayen Bhagoo, who lives to the south of the Sewjee Nullah, and who watched the up mail pass safely over the bridge a few hours before the goods train plunged into the abyss, be accused of having failed to do his duty. But the paragraphs of Major White's letter referring to this man show very plainly what was the weak point in the traffic arrangements at the bridge. The up-mail passed at 7-15 P.M., and, after seeing it safely across the bridge, Narayen went home to his dinner. The goods train was due at the bridge a few minutes after one, and Narayen left his house "about midnight"—as Major White states in one paragraph, though in another he quotes the man's own assertion that he went out "six hours after his dinner," which would make the time fully two o'clock in the morning. "*On nearing the Sewjee Nullah he "could not approach it on account of the water, "and was only aware of the accident when day-"light came. He had a lamp and fog signals "with him, and would have stopped any down "train.*" Some people were, we hear, very angry with us the other day because we had the temerity to speak of the "imbecile management" of the G. I. P. Railway. But what more pitiful—if it were not for the horrible results of such management, we might say, what more laughable—sight could be imagined than that of this poor muccadum standing helplessly at the edge of the water, with his lamp in his hand and his fog signals in his pocket, and speculating on the chances of what had become of the bridge which he could not see and had no means of reaching? Did it not occur to Major White that in such weather a substitute should have been left at the bridge, while the muccadum was at home? We find no fault with the man, who did his work as well as he could; but it seems to us impossible to speak with too great severity of the want of judgment of those high officials who leave the traffic at such a point of the line as the Sewjee Nullah to be watched only by a muccadum who lives some way off the line, so that in the rainy season, when he goes home to his dinner, a flood may prevent him from getting back to his post in time to avert a serious accident.

The remedy against such disasters is a very simple one, though it seems to have escaped the notice of the railway authorities and the Government of Bombay. All that is necessary is to compel the Railway Company to keep men constantly on watch, all through the monsoon, along the line itself, wherever there is a bridge or an embankment liable to be washed away, instead of employing muccadums who live at such a distance from the line that, when the floods are out, a train may be swept to destruction at midnight and they not hear of it till the morning. The cost of this remedy would not be great, and the security afforded by it to the travelling public (always supposing the

NOTES

IT will be seen, from [illegible] in another column, th[illegible] Bombay Chamber of Co[illegible] on the Government of Ind[illegible] sanctioning the immediate [illegible] railway from Ahmedabad to [illegible] ber is careful to express no o[illegible] tion of gauge, which strictly [illegible] come within its province, but [illegible] gitimate remarks upon the wast[illegible] by the deputation of Mr. Colle[illegible] to make a fresh survey from Pa[illegible] Ahmedabad, after the Government had [illegible] clared it was willing to accept the survey [illegible] by the engineers of the B. B. and C. I. Rail[illegible]

THE custom of Kattywar, though not so widely known as that of Dahomey, has, it seems, been pleaded in Bombay as well as before the Political officers of that province. Our readers may remember some allusions being made to the trial by Colonel Anderson of a claim made by one Jamna Bai, of a firm called Soonderjee of Porebunder, against the Gondal administration, in which Colonel Anderson decreed her nearly two lacs of rupees, which decree was, however, upset on a retrial which the Government ordered Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Assistant, to hold. Mr. Jardine rejected the claim, and his decree was upheld by the Governor in Council. It appeared that long before the same claim had been raised on behalf of a boy born of the womb of Jamna Bai, more than twenty months after her husband's death, yet she claimed originally, alleging that the boy was entitled to her husband's estate as his son and heir, and she produced a certificate signed by many Banias and men of local influence to the same effect. We are at a loss to conceive why women in Kattywar are supposed to be different from those of other countries, and why pleas of this kind are listened to at all. In a recent judgment, reported by Mr. Charles W. L. Jackson, B. A., of the Inner Temple, Sir Michael Westropp writes as follows of a suit in the Supreme Court here. It seems to be the same transaction, at all events the plea was the same as in the above:—"In a contest in the Supreme Court between the two widows of a deceased inhabitant of Kattywar, I recollect that a deviation from the general law of nature was, upon affidavit, sworn to exist in that country. The object of the allegation being to establish the legitimacy of a child born to one of the widows nearly twenty-two months after the death of the husband, the swearing on her part was that twenty-two months was an ordinary period of gestation in Kattywar." The Chief Justice adds a salutary advice, which, if adopted by the Kattywar functionaries, would probably soon put a stop to the custom in question, and place the husbands in that province and the next heirs in a more comfortable position. He says:—"We find it necessary to scrutinize evidence of usage closely, and especially to demand specified instances of the custom." Until this rule is observed, the ghosts of husbands will be unfairly treated, and the Poona spirit-rappers should be employed to get their evidence taken. But probably the Legislature has trusted to the good sense of the Courts in Kattywar, as elsewhere: and has left them to apply the experience of ages instead of a statuteable limitation to the physiological function in dispute.

CAPTAIN SHINDY—Thackeray's Captain Shindy—he of the immortal mutton chop—("Look at it, smell it, is it meat fit for a gentleman?")

ditors, and very properly too. I suspect it will turn out that the shipment of inferior cotton was merely "the last straw" in a large burden of liabilities, and that anyhow the firm was shakey; but we shall see. The Liverpool advices at the same time mention that no blame is attached to the English branch of Pressprich and Co. for what is alleged to have been done by the New Orleans firm.

Another illustration of the sort of business being carried on in Lancashire I take from the balance sheet of an insolvent firm of cotton spinners, Messrs. John Sharples and Son, Prospect Mills, Bolton. This statement shows that the liabilities to unsecured creditors were £23,111-12-9, and to creditors partly secured £115,272-12-5, while there are other claims, making the total debts £170,207-3-3. Against this the assets are only £10,243-0-8, more than half of which is the estimated value of the machinery. What I have stated as the liabilities to secured creditors is the net amount after deducting the value of securities, so that there is just £10,000, subject to expenses of realisation to divide among claimants for seventeen times that amount—say, 1s. in the pound. It is quite clear from these particulars that the firm must have been hopelessly insolvent long before they stopped, and that credit must have been given to them in the loosest possible way. How much rottenness of this stamp there is at this moment in the manufacturing districts, no one can tell, except perhaps the Lancashire bankers; but facts like these indicate that the mischief is deeply enough rooted.

Next in the category of losers must be named underwriters. They have been heavily smitten this week, and all their losses are not made public in the newspapers. But the particular incidents which have drawn forth a sad amount of groaning from Lloyd's are the wrecks of the Gordon Castle, a splendid steamer, homeward bound from China, gone ashore near Lisbon; the Milbanke, another steamer, from Carthagena, with zinc ore, sunk after a collision near Dungeness; and the British Admiral, a new iron ship belonging to the Liverpool Shipowners Company, bound outwards to Australia, totally wrecked in Bass's Straits. In addition, eighteen vessels, many of them with valuable cargoes, were put on the books at Lloyd's one day lately as missing. Tuesday last was the black day, and, smarting under the losses then announced, an underwriter sent a letter to the *Times*, beginning, "Another Fatal Day at Lloyd's!" This gentleman gives some facts to illustrate his meaning. He says that, since June 1873, seven steamers from India and China, via Suez Canal, have been totally wrecked: their names being the Drummond Castle, the Singapore, the Arcturus, the Woosung, the Queen [illegible] scribed as influential, has [illegible] of merch[illegible] the Chancellor of the Exchequ[illegible] expedition in the conveyance of [illegible] P. and O. steamers to the East. [illegible] promised his attention to their views [illegible] not see what he can do.

With respect to the public company li[illegible] mentioned in my last some progress h[illegible] made. The alleged libel by Mr. Macdoug[illegible] Commissary General Gardner has been apolo[illegible] for, so that is ended. The Erie case, on the o[illegible] hand, goes for trial, and we are promised all s[illegible] of amazing revelations. The suit against the C[illegible] Editor has not yet come into Court, and the only new point I hear is that the action will not take the form of a direct charge of collusive puffing, but will be one of libel: the plaintiff seeking to make out that his schemes were spoiled and himself injured unfairly, while at the same time much worse projects were commended to public notice. The greatest exertions will be used to avert the cross-examination of the promoter, on a particular point, which might bring out the money payments to the editor.

The Bank rate of discount was yesterday raised to 3 per cent., but money is by no means scarce, and there are no indications of stringency in the near future. The sole cause of the movement is the large withdrawals of gold hence for France, which have greatly depleted the Bank's store of bullion at the same time that the usual provincial requirements at home for harvest and tourist purposes are coming into play.

The cotton market has been fairly steady this week and the sales considerable, no effect having been produced by the charge of the rate. As for Manchester, the best comment I have seen on the state of business there is in the circular of Ross & Co., who say that on the Exchange more attention is given to criticising the process of gilding the interior than to anything else.

THE NORTH *v.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words in reply to a bitter article regarding the North and South Cricket Match which appeared in your issue of the 20th inst., and which was evidently written by some gentleman in Bombay who knows very little of the subject. I happen to be personally acquainted with both the gentlemen into whose hands the management of the match for this year has fallen. Their names are well known throughout the Presidency, Colonel Stanley Scott and Major Pottinger. The former, at the earnest solicitation of all cricketers in Poona, has undertaken to act as Captain of the Southern eleven, while the latter has been elected Captain of the Northern eleven by a majority of the votes of all cricketers in the Northern circle, including, I believe, those residing in that portion of Bombay which is told off for the north. It is unjust and unfair to both these gentlemen to say that in selecting their elevens they are guided by any motive but a desire to bring the best players in the Presidency together. They are both known to be true cricketers at heart, and though neither of them have had opportunities of seeing the play of gentlemen residing in Bombay you may be quite certain they have made enquiries on this point through friends upon whose opinion and judgment they have reason

[illegible] pipe and three [illegible] Coneybeare. I [illegible] fore this, because [illegible] was simply

TO THE EDITO[illegible]

SIR,—Your correspondent "H. B. [illegible] the 21st instant would ask many to believe that both Colonel Fuller's and his own suggestions were original or something akin to it.

I am not going to say Colonel Fuller is not aware that his scheme is merely the revival of suggestions made before either "H. B." or myself came to India.

To those who have taken an interest and watched Municipal affairs during the past 6 or 7 years the letter of "H. B." may be taken as poking fun at them. Would "H. B." believe that no suggestion has yet been made, but what has already been dealt with by the Executive Municipal Officers?

Colonel Fuller's proposals were dealt very minutely with in Mr. Crawford's time, and estimates and plans prepared to present to the Bench of Justices. "H.B's" suggestion has already been fully dealt with, but the idea of taking a 30 ton steam barge out to sea, or rather the mouth of the harbour in monsoon weather, was never contemplated and never (I hope) will be.

The very lively interest you take in Municipal matters leads me to suppose that, like many others, you are sick of the question at issue—"*Disposal of the Night-soil.*" Engineers have put it in sewers, and doctors have persisted in keeping it out. Engineers have carried it to Colaba, Worlee, Coorla, and the devil only knows where. Engineers have also carried it by land and by sea, but I am not aware that any one has proposed its being carried up in a balloon, nor do I propose that it should be disposed of in this way. There appears to be no engineering difficulty in the question, dispose of it as you will, and I do not see that the engineer should therefore be called upon to dispose of it unless a tangible proposal, duly accepted and approved, be handed to him; for instance, if asked to put it on the top of Chowk Point, Matheran, or the top of the Ghauts, it is easy enough to do so if you choose to pay for it.

The doctors may be held to be the influential opponents of all engineering in the matter, and now I come to my proposal or suggestion.

Let the doctors be called upon to give us the night-soil in a less or more inoffensive state. I am well aware the treatment of 400,000 human beings will be looked at as a vast undertaking, but it is really time they were asked to do something.

CHEROOT

Bombay, 22nd August.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECOGNITION OF SPAIN.

LONDON, 22ND AUGUST.

Contrary to the announcement from Berlin on the 20th instant Russia has refused to recognise Spain.

It is rumoured that a new Russian loan is about to be launched on the markt.

The Bombay homeward mails of the 24th ult., via Brindisi, have not yet been delivered, the steamer having been delayed by the heavy monsoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 21ST AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	72,000	bales.
" " " Surats	22,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	91,000	"
" " " Surats	63,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	910,000	"
" " Surats	287,000	"

Surats have been in fair demand during the week, but have been freely offered; good qualities of Hingunghaut and Broach are ¼d. higher, but medium kind are partially 1/16d. lower, while low qualities are ⅛d. lower.

LONDON, 21ST AUGUST, .

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 6d.

40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 0¼d.

The sum of £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The market rate of discount is 3 per cent.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Paraense, Riga, and Borrowdale.

DURING the month of June last 35,624 maunds of cotton, valued at Rs. 4,79,606, were exported from British Burmah.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, our new Commander-in-Chief, leaves England for Bombay by the mail of the 10th of September.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

A REPORT has reached Shanghai from Japan of an eruption of a volcano in Kurumi, not far from Hioro, which had caused the death of sixty persons.

CAPTAIN RIDDELL, R. E., who sustained such serious injury to his eye by a blow from a racquet ball, while playing at Mussoorie a few days since, has, we are told, been ordered home immediately.

A TELEGRAM from Galle to the *Ceylon Times*, dated 14th instant, announces the safe return of Mr. Gregory to his Government. His Excellency landed at Galle that evening, and was to proceed to Colombo the following day.

HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF ARCOT was to have held a durbar on Saturday afternoon, at Shaudy Mahal, Madras, to celebrate the reception of a congratulatory "Khareetah" from the Governor-General of India on the occasion of His Highness's accession to his titles and dignities.

ACCORDING to present arrangements the Hyderabad State Railway will be formally opened in November next with great ceremony. Special trains conveying a large number of invited guests will run from Bombay and Madras, a party, it is said, also proceeding from Bangalore.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* is responsible for the following:—"The Hindoo community, though Narayen was popular among them, as well as highly respected, take a characteristic view of the event by which he lost his life. They say it was a judgment upon him for selling beef to the Government."

A BANGALORE paper referring to a rumour that Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., the Resident at Hyderabad, will succeed Sir Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, remarks—"There is evidently some one in the Punjab interested in getting Mr. Saunders out of Hyderabad, even though he be pushed up-stairs."

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman*, dated Shillong, August 19th, is as follows:—"Yesterday the Viceroy held a levée for the civil and military officers. To-day a durbar will be held for the natives. The date of the Viceroy's departure has been altered. It is improbable that he will leave Shillong before the 27th. Damp, unpleasant weather.

MR. FOOTE, the geologist, has demonstrated pretty conclusively that the site now occupied by the city of Madras was formerly—and at a comparatively recent geological period—covered by the sea, which, he says, must have extended westward "very nearly to the Palaveram Hills." In sinking for wells, marine shells, all of existing species, have been found in great quantity in compounds near the Mylapore tank.

THE *Madras Times* hears from Hyderabad that the proceedings in the case of Majors Rocke and Proudfoot have come to a close. The latter gentleman was severely reprimanded by the Minister and has to make good a sum of Rs. 10,000 embezzled by certain native accountants under his charge. Major Rocke has fared worse, and has been removed from office. It is said that Captain Turner, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, will succeed him.

G. HANSFORD, a gunner of No. 3 Battery, 5th Brigade, R. A., shot himself in the north barracks, Fort William, at about half-past seven on Wednesday night. The cause of the rash act, the *Englishman* says, is not known, as he was a man of nearly twenty years' service, of good character, and in possession of four good-conduct badges, and would shortly have received the medal for good conduct and long service. He had been discharged from hospital on the day of his death.

WE understand (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that Lieutenant Watson, R. E., one of the two officers for whose services Colonel Gordon applied to the Khedive to make a request from our Government, will start very speedily, and will repair with all possible haste to join his chief, who will probably be at Gondokoro when he arrives in Egypt. It is now high Nile, and Lieutenant Watson's route will probably be from Cairo to Suez, thence to Souakin on the Red Sea, and hence by camel to Berber, and so up the river to Khartoum and Gondokoro.

A TELEGRAM from Amoy, dated the 20th July, in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, says—"Advices from Tamsui, in Formosa, state that a severe typhoon occurred there on the 18th instant. Foreign property and jetties on the shore have been much damaged. The tea-firing establishments have, however, escaped. Lieutenant Gardner and six sailors of H.M.S. Kestrel, who were engaged at the wreck of the Laptek, and Mr. Greig, of Dodd and Co., have been drowned. The Laptek has now entirely disappeared. Numbers of dismasted junks are to be seen in the channel."

WE hear that Honea Kenglea, the Koolie outlaw, would have been captured with his gang in the Poona districts, but for the want of discretion and judgment shown by a native Police Inspector Honea and his men were within a few hundred yards of the Inspector and his party, but, strange to say, though the police were "armed to the teeth" they failed to capture any one of the band "dead or alive." We believe the Inspector is asked to be excused because the night was dark! If it was dark for the police, was it otherwise for the outlaws? The Police Commissioners of the two divisions have to answer for this escape.

THE remonstrance of the *Englishman* respecting the silence of the postal authorities in the matter of the bundle of letters found in the Hooghly has drawn forth a response. The Officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal has now advertised a list of the addressees of the letters, and adds—"They were transmitted at once to Bombay to be forwarded to their addresses in England, with a covering letter directing that no postage was to be levied on them. The stamper who stole the labels has been traced and dismissed." It is to be hoped, the *Englishman* remarks, that the culprit will be prosecuted as well as dismissed.

THE *Friend of India* says it is interesting to note that seamen living in the Calcutta Sailor's Home do so at a very reasonable cost, viz., 12 annas (say 1s. 6d.) per diem, for which sum *Chota Hazree* and three good substantial meals are provided, in addition to sleeping and bathing accommodation, and the use of an excellent library, and reading-room, &c., &c. At Bombay the charge is 14 annas per diem; at Sidney it is 2s. 6d., and at Melbourne 3s. or 20s. a-week. At the Liverpool Home it is 16s. a-week. At the Well Street Home, London, 15s. a-week. The number of seamen using the home in 1873 was 732, whereas in 1869 it was but 175.

THE Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper writes that some men have given notice to the Governor of Tashkend that a Peshawuri merchant has arrived, who, it is there believed, has been sent to supply the Government of India with secret intelligence as to the Russian movements. The Governor of Tashkend said that he would not interfere with the man, till he could ascertain whether or not he had come for the above purpose, but he ordered men to watch him closely. Subsequently one of his kossids was caught with a letter written in Nagri, and on being taken to the Governor, he ordered the merchant to be imprisoned and his property confiscated, till such time as the subject of his letter could be ascertained. The letter has been forwarded to the Ameer of Bokhara to get it read by the Peshawuri merchants there. The Ameer of Bokhara is reported to be very ill and is being attended by a Russian doctor.

WE (*Englishman*) understand that a large and influential portion of the public intend to memorialize Government to quash the sentence in Meares's case, on the ground that a great injustice has been done, and that, if persons are liable to conviction on such evidence as there was for the prosecution in this instance, no one will be safe. Mr. Meares arrived from Jessore on Thursday, and is now undergoing rigorous imprisonment in the Presidency Jail. We trust, notwithstanding the efforts of the *Hindu Patriot*, that the native community of Calcutta will not allow party or race feeling to interfere in this matter. We simply ask that the matter should be thoroughly examined without partiality, or any consideration as to the prisoner being black or white. If this is done, we feel convinced the verdict of the general public will be that there is not a tittle of reliable evidence in the case which connects Meares with the crime charged against him, and for which he now suffers rigorous imprisonment.

TWO Corsican papers, one the organ of Prince Napoleon and the other of M. Rouher, have been engaged in a warm controversy. The former, while incidentally alluding to the Prince Imperial as the unquestioned heir of the Napoleon dynasty, affirms that M. Rouher's policy, judged and condemned under the Empire, has driven the dynasty, since the Emperor's death, onwards to dangerous rocks, imperilling its future. His policy and want of foresight, it insists, have contributed to the present position of the cause, the Mexican expedition being undertaken while he was in power, and the march from Chalons to Sedan being advised by him, whereas Prince Napoleon opposed those measures. The party directed by M. Rouher is now pursuing a fatal path by seconding the adversaries of universal suffrage, and thus paving the way for the triumph of the enemies of democracy. The *Pays*, commenting on this controversy, says Prince Napoleon is separating himself more and more from the Imperialists, in order to act on his own account, but his efforts, and those of his five or six advisers, will never produce a schism in the Party.

SOME surprise was expressed, when Marshal MacMahon held his review of French troops in June, at the absence of Zouaves. But we are now informed by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* that there are no longer any Zouaves in France. Since the war they have returned to their original duties, which were those of Colonial troops. The Empire imported them into France as it did the Turcos—those sepoys of Algeria. When those corps were introduced into the Imperial Guard, it became necessary to have reserves to keep up their strength, and so line regiments of Zouaves were brought into French garrisons to serve as a nursery for the Zouaves of the Guard. The late war did a good deal to dissipate the exaggerated *prestige* of those semi-Oriental troops. As for the Turcos, after Forbach and Woerth they were reduced to a handful. Their European drill and discipline made them formidable to the Arabs, and their desperate valour and ferocity rendered them ugly opponents even to regular soldiers. But their value was greatly diminished by the introduction of long-range rifles. Excellent skirmishers, their catlike agility and speed and furious onset also made them terrible in a bayonet attack when, regardless of death, they charged home to break a line or square. But when such charges had to be made upon troops carrying rifles that kill at a thousand yards and fire six times in a minute, the chief utility of the half-savage Turco was gone. It is unlikely that either he or the Zouave will again be seen figuring in a European war.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society of Pairs, gave some information with regard to the projected Central Asiatic Railway, and the encouragement which he has received from the Czar and his Ministers, and from influential persons in this country. M. Victor de Lesseps, after meeting with a favourable reception from the authorities in India, has visited Cashmere, and has proved the impracticability of the route originally proposed from Orenburg through Samarcand, the Hindoo Koosh, and the Cabool valley to Peshawur, chiefly due to the barbarous condition of the population of Afghanistan. M. Victor de Lesseps proposes, therefore, to adopt an easterly route, in connexion with the line in course of construction between Moscow and Siberia, through the Sir-Daria valley to Tashkend (which has flourished under the Russian *régime*, and now has a population of 200,000) skirting the lofty table-lands of Pamir, and passing thence to Kashgar, Yarkand, and Cashmere. The engineers considered this the safest route, especially as the new Government at Cashmere seems determined to tread in the paths of civilization, and has given great facilities for trade of which the English in India have not been slow to avail themselves. The route now proposed (remarks the Academy) seems to lose in topographical advantages what it gains in safety of communication. It has to cross several lofty mountain-chains—the Monz-Dagh, the western spurs of the Kuen-Lun and Karakorum ranges and the Himalayas. But the difficulties do not seem insuperable: and, if successful, this line will give fresh life to once powerful countries, and possibly change the face of the world.

WE glean from the home papers the following information with regard to the relations of China with Russia and Eastern Turkistan:—The *Turkistan Gazette* states that "large bodies of Doungens have shown themselves on the eastern frontier of Turkistan. The Chinese garrison at Spi-Ho lost 400 men in attempting to repel an attack, on which the Doungens, encouraged by their success, fell on the town and plundered it; the Chinese, 1,500 in number, shutting themselves up in the fortress. The inhabitants fled, and took refuge at Djin Ho, which is under our protection. A body of 1,000 men is on the march from Pekin to Tchugutchak, and on its arrival will unite with the troops of that town and of Shi-Ho, and march on Manas (now occupied by Yakoob Beg). We have no information as to the reported movements of troops from China on Urumtchi (also lately taken by Yakoob Beg), but a Chinese report states that their troops are now within 40 miles of that town. The latest information received at Kuldja from Urumtchi states that all is quiet there. The Chinese forces are chiefly composed of emigrants from Kuldja and of Kalmucks, allured by highpay (the Chinese pay 12 roubles a month to an infantry and 16 to a horse soldier). Two emissaries were arrested in the district of Issyk-Kul, in April, for endeavouring, by means of letters and promises from the Chinese authorities, to seduce the Ouliuts, who became Russian citizens in 1869, to join their army. The Ouliuts themselves, refusing to be allured by promises of rank and reward, gave these emissaries up to our district authorities."—Some of the German papers are of opinion that war between China and Russia must be considered unavoidable and not very far distant. It will probably "grow out" of the hostilities with Kashgar, for which China has for some years been engaged in preparations. Everything seems to point to an early conflict. China has never been able to forget or forgive the Attalik Ghazee's setting up his own crown, and but for the difficulties of moving masses of troops in Western China would have long since endeavoured to punish him. Now, however, China appears prepared. 19,000 picked troops have been pushed forward to the Kashgar frontier, and large garrisons are placed in the towns of Barkerel and Chanis. Troops have, moreover, been concentrated in the north, in Tar-ba-Katai, Kol-do, and Ul-ya-Sutai, which can be readily made available for war with Kashgar. It is proposed to attack the latter country simultaneously from two sides. At St. Petersburg it is believed that in that event Russia would at once come to the assistance of Kashgar, the more so since China is known to be arming also for war with Russia herself.—If it be true that China is also going to war with Japan, she will have enough on her hands.

BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday last, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Dhoondee, a Hindoo female, was charged by another, Bheema, with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust, several gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 14. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE THEFT FROM THE SAILORS' HOME.—We have been requested to state that Ebrahim Allaruckia, who was fined Rs. 20 in the above case, is not connected with the shop in the Sailors' Home, which is kept by Ebrahim Fuckeer Mahomed, who is the recognised purveyor of clothes, &c., to the inmates of the Home. Allaruckia's shop in which the clothes were found is situated some five or six houses further down the street.

ON Saturday last, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of Dtoobhoy Ebrahim vs. Hajee Hossein Dadabhoy, and moved for a decree by which the plaintiff should pay Rs. 600 to the defendant, and the defendant execute to the plaintiff the assignment mortgage mentioned in the plaint. The defendant appeared in person, and consented to the application, and his Lordship then made an order as applied for.

DISPENSARY AT DAMAUN.—Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee has got up a subscription for the purpose of establishing a medical dispensary at Damaun, whereby medicine may be given to the poorer inhabitants of the town and adjacent villages free of charge. There is a small fund already in existence belonging to the Parsees, which Mr. Manockjee, as the head of the community at Damaun, intends to apply to this charitable object. A qualified apothecary will be appointed to take charge of the dispensary.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 21st July 1874.

THE SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT, Railway Department, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of this Chamber, No. 294, dated 20th December last, on the subject of the West Rajpootana State Railway, I am directed to state that the Committee observe with regret that no step appears yet to have been taken, so far as they are aware, towards sanctioning the construction of any portion of the line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere.

From the Resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, 6th November 1873, forwarded to this Chamber with Government Resolution No. 1,471, the preliminary surveys and estimates for a line of railway between Ajmere and Pahlunpore, with a branch from the last-named station to Deesa, had been completed, with results apparently satisfactory to the Government of India; and as the Chamber had stated, so far back as 7th February 1872, that this line would go far to meet the requirements of Bombay in reference to its trading relations with Rajpootana and Northern India, the Committee were hopeful that no time would be lost in commencing the important work.

But, although the Government of India, in its Resolution, dated Simla, 1st November 1872, was of opinion that the country south of Pahlunpore, having been carefully examined by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Engineers, would need no further survey, and although that Company was prepared to undertake the construction of the southern portion of the line, from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore, on the standard 5' 6" gauge, at a cost below the estimate for a line made on the metre gauge, the Committee deeply regret that the Government of India should have again considered it necessary, and not until the surveys between Ajmere and Pahlunpore had been completed, to institute another survey for a metre gauge railway between the Saburmuttee Bridge and Pahlunpore, by which so much more valuable time has been allowed to elapse without the probability of any advantage arising to the State in a reduction of cost. They would, moreover, respectfully remark that, as the Government of India had at last admitted the advisability of commencing operations from Ahmedabad, the work from the Saburmuttee Bridge to Pahlunpore might have been begun, whilst the more detailed examination of the line between Pahlunpore and Ajmere, required by the Government of India, could at the same time have been proceeding.

The survey ordered in para. 10, of the Resolution of 6th Nov. 1873, above mentioned, would doubtless be completed in the last season; in which case the Committee trusts that nothing will now occur to delay the commencement of a work which the Chamber of Commerce has, in the interests not only of Bombay but of the country, been continually urging upon Government during the last eight years. But the Committee desire to express their earnest hope that H. E. in Council will again be pleased to move the Government of India to favour the Chamber with information as to the position in which the project now stands, and to press upon the Government of India the great importance of commencing operations without any further delay.—I have, &c.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT LOHAR CHAWL.

THIS case was resumed on Saturday last before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Hearn prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta. The prisoner Balcrishna Bhow had been remanded on the last occasion pending the evidence of Dr. Mackenzie, who deposed—I am a Surgeon in H. M.'s Indian Army, and the Senior Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital. On the 27th June 1874, at 8 A.M., witness Dwarkabai was brought to the hospital by police peon 277 B. She had received several wounds and contusions—1st, a contused and lacerated wound at the outer angle of the left eye, about half inch long and down to the bone; 2nd, an incised wound over the right eye, about one inch in length down to the bone; 3rd, an incised wound on the chin, about half inch in length; 4th, several of the upper front teeth were broken off and knocked out of the sockets, and the gums were lacerated; 5th, over the 8th and 9th ribs, below the right breast, there was a punctured wound about three inches deep, which ran downwards among the abdominal muscles. The woman was in a state of severe shock. The clothes were saturated with blood, and the patient was extremely weak. The patient subsequently had a good deal of fever, which lasted until the 7th July, and she was under treatment in the hospital until the 20th July, when she was discharged at her own request, the wounds not being entirely healed. While the patient had fever she was in a dangerous state. If the wound had penetrated the abdomen it would probably have been fatal; and the woman's escape was due to the point of the knife having struck the edge of the rib, and passing downwards instead of inwards. The unsteady hand might have been inflicted by the sodawater bottle produced. It is possible that the knife exhibited might have inflicted the abdominal wound. The woman was unable to follow her ordinary pursuits during the time she was in hospital.

Mr. Pherozeshaw declined to cross-examine. In addressing the Court for the defence, Mr. Pherozeshaw observed that it was not a case of that character, where acting under the confession of the prisoner, as given in Inspector Raymond's evidence, the prisoner could be convicted. The entire prosecution was based on this confession, and apart from this there was not a particle of evidence upon which an intelligent jury would convict the prisoner. The woman herself declared that her husband's conduct towards herself had been ever kind and considerate; and even believing that this was an exceptional occasion of ill-treatment, there was at all events no statement to that effect, made by her o but that, if anything, the presumption was strongly in favour of the prisoner's innocence. Mr. Pherozeshaw then proceeded to argue the admissibility of the prisoner's confession to Inspector Raymond as evidence. The learned counsel urged that, according to the Evidence Act, no confession made to the police could be employed as evidence. In cases of a civil nature, secondary evidence of this description could be safely used, but Mr. Pherozeshaw submitted, the principle did not to extend to criminal actions. In concluding his address the learned counsel begged that in dealing with the case, his Worship would consider the defective and insufficient nature of the evidence.

His Worship remarked that he was bound to confess that there were serious defects in the evidence for the prosecution, but at the same he had no hesitation in his own mind to commit the case.

The prisoner was then formally committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th instant.

Read letter from Khoja Meerally Dhunjee, dated 28th July, recommending the Trustees, in disposing of old barges or stores, either to sell them by auction or to take tenders rather than to take private offers.

Read report by officiating Chief Engineer, dated 5th August, stating the result of previous attempts to sell stores by auction, and recommending that stores be not disposed of in that manner.

Resolution—The mode of disposing of old and surplus stores, whether by public auction or private tender, should be left to the discretion of the Chief Engineer.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 5th August, reporting that, on 1st August one of the cutters belonging to the Outer Light Vessel was carried away, and other damage done by the heavy sea then prevailing. He estimates that the cost of replacing the boat and making good the damage will amount to Rs. 850, and he asks sanction for this expenditure.

Resolution—The expenditure of Rs. 850 is sanctioned as a debit to "repairs."

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 5th August, reporting the capsizing of a fishing boat on the morning of that day off the Prongs Lighthouse. Out of a crew of fifteen men ten landed on the mast and yard at Colaba, four were picked up by the Kennery Lifeboat, which was passing at that time, and one is missing. The Dockyard Lifeboat and the Deputy Conservator's own boat were also sent to the scene of the accident, and the Deputy Conservator recommends that the crews of the Dockyard and Kennery Lifeboats be rewarded for their exertions.

Read letter from Captain Morland (which can be seen at the office of the Trustees) explaining with reference to a para. which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on 6th August, the steps which he took to afford relief to the wrecked fishermen.

Resolution—Captain Morland should be informed that the Trustees consider that he did all that was possible in the circumstances to succour the fishermen.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Deputy Conservator, the Trustees allot Rs. 10 to Mr. Edgar's estate and grant Rs. 3 to each tindal and Rs. 2 to each lascar as a reward for their exertions.

Read letter from the Officiating Chief Engineer, dated 14th August, stating that he purposes covering the roof of the "garbling godown" and "grain sheds" with Mangalore tiles instead of corrugated iron, and that he purposes making the walls of the grain sheds of stone instead of corrugated iron, and asking the sanction of the Trustees thereto. He states that the estimates will not be increased by these alterations.

Resolution—The alterations in the design for the grain sheds and garbling godown are approved.

THE CARNAC BUNDER NUISANCE.—THE PORT TRUST AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

Read the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 18th July 1874.

Sir,—With reference to Dr. Weir's letter No. 2589 of 26th May, forwarded by your endorsement No. 2736 of the 28th idem, I have the honour to inform you that the Trustees attach great importance to careful arrangements regarding the opening of the Carnac Bunder outfall, and would feel obliged by your informing them whether any improvements could be made on the present irregular system, by enlarging the tanks or keeping spare tanks full of water to flush the drain when the regular supply of water fails.

2. One most objectionable feature of the present system is, that when the outfall is open during flood tide a portion of the night-soil gets carried round at once into the basins and is deposited there. If the outfall were never opened except during ebb-tide the night-soil would never enter the basins. Carnac Basin is the only one of the series in front of which it would pass, and during ebb there is a slight set of water out of the basin, which would prevent any noxious matter entering from the harbour.

3. It appears from Dr. Weir's memo. that the inspector at the tanks is ordered to open them three hours and a half after high tide. The Trustees would be obliged by your informing them whether the levels of the bottom of the tanks necessitates their being not opened sooner.—I have, &c.,

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Read reply, dated 30th July, as follows:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 29th July 1874.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Port Trust, forwarded with your No. 3701 of 1874, I do not think that at present enlarging the tanks or keeping spare ones would be of much service. It is not for want of tanks to hold water that we run short of it, it is for want of the water itself, until a larger quantity of water is supplied to the town there will always be a scarcity of it at the tanks.

When we have had no water at the tanks we have had water pumped into them by the police fire-engine, it answered very well.

The outfall is very seldom opened at flood tide—so seldom, that it cannot do much harm.

As regards the opening of the tanks three hours and a half after high tide it is done in order to secure the maximum velocity of flow to the night-soil. This is an old standing order in the department. I think however the tanks might be opened sooner, in fact at any time after high tide.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

True copy, forwarded to the Secretary of the Port Trust with reference to his letter No. 652, dated 18th instant.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

30th July 1874.

Read draft reply, a copy of which has been furnished to each of the Trustees. It is as follows:—

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Trustees to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. No. 37/3696 of 29th July, and accompaniment, from the Health Officer.

2. The Trustees are much surprised to learn that it is a standing order of the Health Department that the Carnac Bunder sluices should be opened three hours and a half after high tide. it appears to them that the sluices should be opened one hour after the tide turns, so that the night-soil may be carried as far as possible to seaward. The present arrangement must carry a quantity of night-soil no further than the Custom House, which might, under a better system, float clear of the light-ship before the tide turns. In fact, the Trustees have themselves seen the harbour abreast of Mody Bay full of night-soil at low water—all of which must have been carried back by the flood tide to the basins and mud flats above Cross Island. The Trustees' suggest that it should be a standing rule of the Health Department if possible to *close* the sluices instead of to *open* them 3½ hours after the commencement of ebb tide.

3. The Trustees regret that they cannot quite accept the statement in the 3rd para. of the Health Officer's letter, that the outfall is very seldom opened at flood tide so that it cannot do much harm. They request that a daily record may be kept of the times at which the sluices are opened and closed.

4. From information given by the Health Officer, it appears that the sluices are opened during flood—1st, when the Vehar water supply to flush the tanks falls short; 2nd, when the tanks overflow. A small pumping engine to flush the tanks would overcome the first difficulty, and an additional tank or tanks would overcome the second.

5. The Trustees request that you will give this subject further consideration.—I have, &c.

G. MANSON, Secretary.

THE LIABILITIES OF THE TRUST.—RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Resolution—The draft letter is approved.

Read Government Resolution No. 1046, dated 14th August, on the Trustees' Administration Report for 1873-74. It is as follows:—

"The report shows that the Trustees have paid much attention to the management of the Trust, and have endeavoured by all legitimate means to improve its revenues, and Government tender to these gentlemen their thanks for the trouble they have taken. But it shows equally clearly that in some shape the Trust must be relieved of a large portion of its present liabilities."

Resolution—To be recorded.

THE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY NEAR KHUNDWA.

THE following correspondence relative to the recent accident at the Sewjee Nullah Bridge has been placed at the disposal of the press:—

To the Secretary to Government Railway Dept.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith a report by Major Dowden, R.E., on the accident which occurred at the Sewjee Nullah Bridge, mileage 372 from Bombay, on the morning of the 24th July, at about 1 a.m.

The driver of the goods train was last seen by Permanent Way Inspector Imrie. It appears from the evidence that Imprie having seen the up mail pass at the culvert 372½ mileage, which was under repair, returned to his house near Bir station, and on receiving notice from the inspector of the district to the north that there was water on the line at the Sewra cutting, he again went out about 8 or 9 o'clock. He found water on the line, and again returned to the 372½ mile culvert, where he heard from the keyman of Narayen Bhagoo, the mucoadum, who lives a little to the south of the Sewjee Nullah, that the up mail had proceeded as far on its journey as over the Sewjee Nullah with safety, but that there was a half flood in the nullah.

Whilst standing at the culvert No. 15, up goods passed, and as it left Bir 1½ miles to the north at 1 a.m., the time must have been a few minutes after 1. He showed a caution signal to the driver, and asked him whether he would pick him up, and believes that he was answered in the negative; he would have got up but for leaving his lorry behind. Immediately the train passed, he followed it in his lorry with the intention of going to Jowra to meet his mucoadum, who would have gone over the length from Khundwa to Jowra, and have been able to report to him whether all was right. On reaching the Sewjee Nullah he found that the bridge was washed away, and that the greater portion of the train had gone with it. He then returned to Bir and telegraphed the accident to the authorities, and ordered down mail to be stopped.

In the meantime the mucadum, Situl Bhugwan, who was to have met Imrie at Jowra on his (the mucadum's) way back from Khundwa, in proceeding along his length found water running over the road at the Baldee Nullah, and met there two men belonging to the gang of the Muccadum Ittoo of the adjoining district, who were watching the bridge. Ittoo muccadum himself had gone off to Jowra to the north to warn the station that the flood was rising; and when he returned to the Nullah later in the night, he found the embankment washed out. He had also taken due precaution to protect the line by fog-signals. Provision was therefore made for the failure of the line at the Baldee Nullah, both by information to Jowra station and by fog signals.

It remains to mention the muccadum, Narayen Bhagoo, who lives to the south of the Sewjee Nullah, and who by his keyman had given information to Inspecter Imrie that water in Sewjee Nullah was below the bridge, and that up mail had passed safely at about 7-15 p.m. He returned to his hut on the south of the nullah, and went out again towards the north about midnight. On nearing the Sewjee Nullah, he could not approach it on account of water, and was only aware of the accident when daylight came. He had a lamp and fog signals with him, and would have stopped any down train.

I think when all these facts are received, and when it is considered that the night was dark and rain falling heavily, that it will be allowed that the permanent way subordinates exercised vigilance, and did, with one exception, what was in their power to protect the line.

The exception I refer to is muccadum, Narayen Bhagoo, who on reaching the Sewjee Nullah at night, and finding water all round, should have at once returned to Jowra and given information (It is impossible to say whether this information would have reached Jowra in time to save the goods. The man states he went out six hours after his dinner) instead of remaining at the nullah doing nothing. His conduct contrasts unfavourably with the mucadum Ittoo, who took such sensible precautions at the Baldee Nullah.

It will be observed that no reference is made of the mucoadum to the north of the Sewjee Nullah, as the bridge there is not in his district.

It may perhaps be considered that if P. W. Inspector Imrie had accompanied the train and gone on at caution, the accident might have been averted, but it is very probable that knowing that there was only a half flood at the Sewjee Nullah, the caution speed would not have been slow enough to save the train. He might also have pulled up the 15 up goods with a red light, accompanied it, and then brought it again to a stand at the Sewjee Nullah to see if all was right; but I think it very doubtful whether the information of a half flood necessitated such extra precautions.

Imrie's evidence shows that in the previous week he was not sufficiently over his *whole* length; the Chief Engineer might be called on to explain this. He appears, however, to have had his gangs under good management. His work would probably be better arranged for if he lived at Jowra in the centre of his district instead of Bir, at the end of it.

I agree with Major Dowden that the causes which led to the failure of the bridge should be gone into carefully at a later date, when the floods allow of inspection.

I believe it to be quite impossible in this country to prevent such catastrophes without stopping all night traffic during heavy rainy weather, and even were traffic confined to the day-time, very heavy local downpours are not so unusual that this measure of itself would be a certain precaution.

There must be constant unvarying vigilance, and the closest attention to orders; nothing else can secure a fair amount of safety to railway traffic during the monsoon season.—I have, &c.,

J. H. WHITE, Major, R.E.,
Acting Consulting Engineer for Railway.

1st August 1874.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that an accident took place at Sewjee Nullah, mileage 368, on the night of Saturday the 25th July, occasioned by the carrying away of the bridge of 3-30 feet skew iron girders by the unprecedently high flood which occurred on that night.

2. A goods train coming towards Bombay, consisting of 33 empty covered waggons, two loaded waggons, two brakes, engine, and tender were, with the exception of five vehicles, which remained on the embankment, precipitated into the Nullah which had some thirty feet of water in it. The driver, fireman, and head guard, who were all Europeans, were thrown into the water, the former and latter were drowned, and the fireman saved himself by clinging to the branches of a tree, from which he was rescued in a very gallant way, after he had been there seven hours, by Inspector Imrie. The native fireman has not been found, and it is imagined he is still under the debris.

3. A lorryman belonging to the inspector also unfortunately lost his life by the embankment on which he was standing giving way under his feet, and slipping into the water he was drowned.

4. The floods have been very high all over this part of the country, and I regret to have to state that the embankment was washed away from the two twenty feet skew masonry bridge in the Baldee Nullah at mileage 360½.

5. From the evidence taken, it appears that nothing but the great rapidity of the rising of the water can have led to the Sewjee Nullah bridge being carried away, and notice not being taken of it; for the permanent way gangs were all on the alert and danger was not apprehended.

6. The Nullah is perhaps 30 feet deep at the bridge, and its area of drainage is covered with trees of large dimensions, some of which near the bridge bore evidences of the scouring action of the roots, and many lying about in all directions showed how likely it was that some of them had been borne through the bridge, probably encumbering it and blocking up the water-way with the fresh arrival of every floating bush.

7. The banks approaching the bridge had near the bridge certainly not been topped by the water. It is highly probable that the water-way encumbered by floating wood had caused the surface of the flood to rise higher in the middle of the bridge, and very possibly, when the engine came on to it, the vibration was the last straw which broke it down. The two stone piers were found overturned, as if the engine had helped to throw them down, but the water in the nullah is still very deep, and it is not possible to say whether the piers were under-scoured or not.

8. The engine and tender are several feet below water even now, and it will probably be a long time before it can be got out. The waggons are all to pieces, and hardly a bit of them can be used again, except the iron work.

9. Being light and empty, they were carried a long way down stream, while the engine remained near the bridge.

10. As regards the Baldee Nullah, I think there is no doubt the failure arose from insufficient water-way, and more will have to be provided.

11. With respect to the Sewjee Nullah, it is probable that, a single span may be made to take the place of the three-thirty feet washed away; but time must be taken for necessary enquiries, and it would be premature to say what would be the best thing to do.

12. Accordingly diversions have been arranged for at both the nullahs, which, it is hoped, will be ready by about Monday if no heavy rain falls. The crossings of these will be on wooden cribs of sleepers or trestles, and wooden beams in much the same way as was done on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

13. Arrangements have been made to pass the mails and passengers over the two brakes, and the eight miles of line intervening by foot bridges and lorries, ten of the latter are available.

14. Twenty-four hours' delay must occur in the through journeys in consequence of the brake, till one or other of them is repaired, and an engine can be got across, when it is hoped that this great delay may be avoided.

15. The goods traffic is of course stopped.—I have, &c.,

T. F. DOWDEN, Major, R.E.,
Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 1st August 1874.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
Bombay, 31st July 1874.

We have made joint enquiry respecting the Brakes which occurred in the line between Khundwa and Bir on the evening of Saturday the 25th July 1874; and also as to the cause of the accident to the No. 15 up goods train at the Sewjee Nulla Bridge between Bir and Jowra at about milage 367½ on the same night we attach copies of the evidence we took. We have also personally, in company with Major Dowden, R. E., gone over the line in the district.

2. We found that for a considerable distance the floods must have been over the rails to the extent of one or two feet, and in some places to a much greater depth. The ballast had been disturbed and washed away in many places.

3. At mileage 372½ a culvert had been washed away early on Saturday, but baulks were laid across and the road made safe by about 5 o'clock on the afternoon.

4. There had been rain of ordinary character almost throughout the day, but it appears to be clear that up to the time when the up mail left Bir at about 6-45 and arrived at Khundwa at about 7-38, there was no unusual flood. The water in the rivers was not higher than usual, and there was nothing to indicate any such downfall of rain as afterwards took place.

5. Soon after that time, however, the rain began to come down much more heavily, particularly between Baldi, mileage 360½ and mileage 380, for between those two places there is evidence of the most extensive floods. We are of opinion from the information we gathered that the floods were much more serious than have occurred for many years past.

6. The bank at milage 380 was washed away; not however, to any very great extent. It was repaired, so as to allow train to pass over by about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the 26th.

7. The bank at the Baldi Nullah, which was some 15 feet high, was washed away for a distance of between seventy and eighty yards on the Jowra side of the bridge, and the bank was also damaged, so as to be unsafe for about 30 or 40 yards on the Khundwa side of the bridge, and further the wing walls of the brid

IMPORTANT RULING OF THE HIGH COURT ON A PRISONER'S CONFESSION.

(Before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.)

REG v. KALU PATEL AND ANOTHER.

The prisoner Kalu Patel and seven others were tried by Mr. W. H. Crowe, Assistant Session Judge at Tanna, on a charge of dacoity under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code. One of these, Nansia, pleaded guilty and was accordingly convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four years. Nansia had made a confession before the committing magistrate (Mr. T. Hamilton), affecting himself and five of the prisoners under trial. After Nansia was convicted on his own plea of guilty and sentenced to punishment, the Assistant Session Judge examined him as a witness for the prosecution, and recorded his confession as evidence in the case. On that confession, with the other evidence in the case, the Assistant Session Judge convicted the five prisoners whom the confession affected, and acquitted the remaining two who were not affected by it. The Assistant Judge's reasons appear from the following extract from his findings :—" The point for determination is, whether the five accused persons, or any of them, did commit the dacoity in question. My finding is that the five accused persons did commit dacoity. The evidence in this case consists of the depositions of witnesses Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and the admission made by one of the accused, Nansia, who was convicted on his own plea of guilty, before the magistrate (No. 7). The three witnesses (Nos. 1, 2, 3,) are unanimous in saying that one and all of the accused were present at the dacoity which took place at the house of Vithu (No. 1) in the month of Jyesth last. One only of the witnesses, Kashiram Teli (No. 2), states that he knew all the prisoners before the time of the robbery, and this is admitted by some of them in their examination. This witness states that he knew the accused seven or eight years before the robbery, and he is confident that the accused are the persons who committed it. I see no reason for doubting the veracity of this witness. I can see no possible motive he can have for falsely accusing eight men of a grave crime of this nature. There is another important piece of evidence in the case, namely, the confession of the accused Nansia, before the committing magistrate, which affects all of the present accused, and may, by section 30 of the Evidence Act, be taken into consideration against them. This man Nansia fully admits his guilt, and states clearly that all of the accused were with him except Munia (No. 2) and Mahadu (No. 4). This statement corroborates that of the other witnesses as regards all of the present accused, and as such is entitled to consideration. From the whole of the evidence I consider the offence fully proved against the prisoners. I do not place much reliance on the evidence of witnesses Nos. 1 and 3, as I consider it improbable that they would be able from one interview a year ago to remember distinctly the faces of eight persons so as to identify them. The statement of Kashiram, No 2, however, is not open to any such objection." Two of the five prisoners, Kalia and Janis, appealed to the High Court against the conviction and sentence passed by the Assistant Session Judge. The appeal was argued on the 13th August 1874.

Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, for the prisoners, argued that when the Assistant Session Judge recorded Nansia's confession as evidence against the other prisoners, Nansia was not on his trial *jointly* with them as required by section 30 of the Evidence Act. His trial was then at an end, as he was convicted and a sentence was passed on him. The confession, therefore, was no evidence against the other prisoners. As regards the other evidence, it is in the highest degree improbable that if any dacoity had taken place, no intimation thereof would have been given to the police at once, and that it would have remained undetected for over a year, more especially when Vithu, at least, knew one of the prisoners and the Kashiram knew all of them. Besides, Vithu says that he handed over the money *outside* the village, while, according to Kashiram, it was handed over at his (Kashiram's) house, and according to Dharma, at one Bhaskar's house *in* the village. Again, Vithu went to bring the money, accompanied (according to Kashiram) by prisoner No. 1 alone, while, according to Vithu himself, by prisoners No. 1 and 3, and, according to Dharma, by prisoners No. 1, 3, and 7. While Vithu and Dharma positively swear that all the eight prisoners had their faces unmuffled, Kashiram as positively swears they were not. Again, according to Vithu, Kashiram was held by prisoner No 1, while Kashiram himself says that prisoners Nos. 2 and 4 had held him, and the confessing prisoner No 1 says that prisoners No 2 and 4 were not at all in the dacoity, and the Assistant Session Judge, believing that statement, has discharged them both. These glaring discrepancies, on very material points, render the evidence of the witnesses utterly untrustworthy, and there is nothing in the case to show that the prisoners were ever satisfactorily identified. The conviction and sentence, therefore, ought to be reversed.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader, in support of the conviction, contended that according to the interpretation of the word " trial" in the Criminal Procedure Code, whatever took place subsequent to the reading of the charge, was part of the trial. As a matter of fact, Nansia was with the other prisoners when his confession was admitted as evidence against them. As regards the discrepancies, their existence shows that the witnesses were not tutored. Besides, they gave their evidence one year after the occurrence of the offence.

The Court gave the following decision :—

We are of opinion that the examination of Nansia was wrongly admitted as evidence in this case. After Nansia had pleaded guilty, and he had been convicted and sentenced to punishment, and his evidence had then been taken on solemn affirmation as a witness, he could not any longer be considered as one *jointly* tried with the others, when the Assistant Session Judge in framing his judgment took his evidence into consideration. On Nansia's pleading guilty he should have been sentenced and put aside, or the Assistant Judge, without immediately passing sentence, ought to have waited to see what the evidence disclosed. The course adopted by the Assistant Judge of keeping him as a prisoner with the rest, with the object of taking his statement into consideration under section 30 of the Evidence Act, cannot be approved. Rejecting that piece of evidence, what is left, is the evidence of the three witnesses, Vithu, Kashiram, and Dharma. It seems to be an improbable circumstance that these persons should not have promptly denounced the prisoners. Vithu knew Hari, one of the prisoners, and Kashiram knew all of them. The omission on the part of the witnesses throws a doubt on their credibility. Then there are the discrepancies which Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham has pointed out to us, as to the identity of the prisoners, the place where the stolen money was handed over, and other matters which should also be taken into consideration. No doubt, it may be contended, that if these witnesses were tutored ones, care would have been taken to see that they should tell the same story. But care is not always taken or effectually taken in such cases, and discrepancies are not less infirmative of testimony, because a greater sagacity on the part of the witnesses would have avoided them. In the face of those which occur, in this case, it would not be safe to convict the prisoners, and we accordingly direct that the convictions and sentences be reversed.

TANNA FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before G. Ayerst, Esq., Assistant Sessions Judge.)

Chitko Hari was charged with having stated in his statement or declaration recorded in the civil case No. 123 of 1873, into the Court of Subordinate Judge at Callian, in the Callian talooka of the Tanna district, to this effect : " that the whole house and premises are in my possession," which statement he knew or believed to be false :

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors, and found the accused not guilty of the charge under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. He therefore acquitted and set the accused at liberty.

Ramajirao Jiwbarao and Parsharam Keshow were the accused persons. Charge against accused Ramajirao under sections 409 and 511 of I. P. Code was that he attempted to commit criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20 or thereabouts, over which he had dominion, in his capacity of agent for Government at Warsale, in the Wadi talooka of the Tanna district. Charge against accused Parsharam under sections 409, 511, and 109 of the I. P. Code, was that he abetted the first prisoner in the above offence. The Court added the undermentioned charges :—Against first accused : 1, that he being a public servant charged with the preparation of a document in certain accounts framed that document in a manner which he knew to be incorrect, knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause injury to any person—Section 167 of the I. P. Code ; 2, that he being a public servant charged with the preparation of a document in certain accounts framed that document in a manner which he knew to be incorrect, knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause loss to the public or to any person—Section 215 of the I. P. Code ; 3, that he fabricated false evidence for the purpose of being used in a stage of judicial proceeding or in any other case—Section 193 of the I. P. Code. Against the second accused : 1, that he abetted the accused, a public servant, charged with the preparation of a document in certain accounts in framing that document in a manner which he knew to be incorrect, knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause injury to any person—Sections 109 and 167 of the I. P. Code ; 2, that he abetted the first accused, a public servant, charged with the perparation of a document in framing that document in a manner which he knew to be incorrect, knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause loss to the public or to any person—Sections 109 and 215 of the I. P. Code ; 3, that he abetted the first accused in fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a stage of a judicial proceeding or in any other case—Sections 109 and 197 of the I. P. Code.

Mr Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found the first and second accused not guilty of the offences specified in the above charges, and acquitted and set them at liberty.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR THE POLICE OF BOMBAY.

The following letter, prepared in accordance with a Resolution passed at the last meeting of the Corporation of Bombay, has been forwarded to the Government of India along with copies of the Memorial from the Bench dated 18th May 1871, the reply of Government to ditto, Mr. Pedder's letter No. 5872 of 1871, and Government Resolution No. 1610 of 1874, General Department :—

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire and on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to request that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will take into his favourable consideration the unfairness of requiring the rate-payers of Bombay to pay the whole cost of the police of this city.

Ten years ago, before Col. Bruce's scheme for the reorganization of the police had been carried into effect, the Municipality paid less than one-third of the total municipal expenditure of Bombay (1864 total cost. Rs. 2,59,774 Municipal Contribution). Rs. 81,600. The Municipal Act of 1865, however, made the rate-payers liable for the whole expenditure, notwithstanding the admission made in a Resolution of the Government of India, dated August 31, 1864, that " certain limits should be fixed within which it should be at the discretion of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the local Government, to exempt particular places from their liability for defraying the expenses of their police ;" and that " the maximum exemption may perhaps be fixed at one-fourth . . the strongest case for the enjoyment of this privilege being that of the principal sea-ports, to which it might be properly conceded." As the exemption referred to in this resolution was still conceded to Calcutta and Madras, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in 1866 brought the injustice of treating this city less liberally to the attention of the local Government, which in its turn, on November 2, 1866, wrote to the Government of India, urging that " it is not likely the inhabitants of Bombay will consent to continue to pay the whole cost of the police when a similar arrangement is not enforced in other presidency towns." In reply, the Government of India, on February 13, 1867, agreed to grant a lac and a half towards paying the police for that year ; and on January 13, 1868, a resolution was passed reducing the grant for 1868 to one-fourth (about a lac) of the total cost of the police. This grant was continued from year to year till 1871, when, the control of the police expenditure having, by what is generally known as the Decentralization Resolution of December 14, 1870, been transferred to the local Government, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald announced that his Government could not afford to make any grant at all towards maintaining the police of Bombay. The withdrawal of the usual grant was, he said, the easiest mode that had been suggested of taking from the tax-payers of Bombay the equivalent of the sum they would have been called upon to pay if the non-agricultural cess, introduced at the same time in up-country districts, had also been imposed upon the presidency town. From that time till now the Municipality has, under protest (see appendix), maintained its police without any aid whatever from the State. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council is aware that the non-agricultural cess has been abolished since 1872, so that the excuse given by Sir Seymour Fitzerald's Government for exacting a lac of rupees a year from the Bombay Municipality has long ceased to be valid,—and this has in fact, been admitted by the local Government in the case of other Municipalities on which contributions were imposed in 1871, but which are now set free ; yet in answer to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated November 11, 1873, the Government of Bombay passed, on June 9, 1874, a resolution in which the soundness of the arguments on which the Corporation based its claim for a renewal of the grant was not disputed, but compliance with the prayer of the Corporation was refused on the following grounds :—

" The truth is that with an allotment from the Imperial revenues so limited as that which they now receive, and subject as they (the Government of Bombay) are to extreme pressure by other demands from every quarter, they are unable to undertake the responsibility of pledging themselves to the payment of the contribution asked for by the Municipality. They have endeavoured, to the best of their ability, to explain to the Government of India the difficulties under which they labour, and to suggest means by which they could be relieved. They are most reluctant again to have recourse to provincial taxation ; but, unless they can obtain relief in some other shape, they will be compelled to do so before they can meet the demand of the Municipality."

" The subject will continue to engage the attention of His Excellency in Council ; but for the present, while unable to obtain an addition to the provincial allotment, and while unprepared to have recourse to provincial taxation, he is compelled to decline complying with the request of the Municipality."

This Resolution having been read at a meeting of the Corporation (see appendix) held on Wednesday, July 29, the following motion was passed unanimously :—

" That as the Government of Bombay has acknowledged the fairness of the claim made by the Corporation, and has thrown on the Government of India the responsibility of withholding the annual contribution towards the cost of the police, a Committee be appointed to prepare and forward an address to the Government of India on the subject.

" And that the following gentlemen form the Committee :—J. A. Forbes, Esq., Dr. T. Blaney, the Hon. Narayen Vasudev, D. S. Kemp, Esq., J. M. Maclean, Esq., W. Martin Wood, Esq., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalle, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and F. E. Arbuthnot, Esq."

The Corporation is respectfully of opinion that the Resolution of December 14, 1870, which expressly provided (para. 18) that the local Government should not be relieved by it from " any legal or equitable obligation governing the appropriation of any particular fund," did not warrant the Government of Bombay in withholding a State grant made to the Municipality of Bombay in accordance with the terms of previous Resolutions of Government of India which have never been rescinded. Nor does the Corporation believe that the local Government can be said to be fulfilling that policy of Decentralization, the main object of which was declared to be (para. 1) to " enlarge the powers *and responsibilities* of the Governments of Presidencies and Provinces," and which it was hoped (para. 23) would " afford opportunities for the development of self-government, and for strengthening Municipal institutions," when the only result of the Resolution has been the transfer from the local Government to the Municipality of Bombay of the responsibility of raising money to supply a deficit in the provincial revenues.

But, however, this may be, the Corporation feels that the fairness of the claim made by Bombay, the Principal if not the only Imperial seaport in British India, to acontribution from the State towards the support of its police at least equal in proportion to that given to Calcutta and Madras, is incontestable ; and it confidently excepts that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council's sense of justice will induce him to give orders for the renewal of the grant to a city in which the pressure of municipal taxation is felt to be as great as the rate-payers can bear, a city, moreover, which has been correctly described as the only one in Her Majesty's Indian dominions " which pays the whole of its police charges without having authority over a single policeman."—I have, &c.,

J. A. Forbes,
Chairman, Municipal Corporation.

Bombay, 12th August 1874.
(Countersigned) H. Wynford Barrow,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(*Penang Gazette*, 8th August.)

The accounts recently received from Acheen are more favourable. Teloksamot, a state on the North Coast, has acknowledge Dutch supremacy, and the blockade of that state has been raised. We are likewise informed that at Perlak, on the East Coast, the Dutch flag has been hoisted. Of the whole there seems to be more inclination to submission on both North and East Coast.

At Acheen Proper affairs are beginning to look brighter for the Dutch. The present Commander, Colonel Pel, has perfectly succeeded in driving the Achinese from their intrenchments in the vicinity of the Dutch settlements.

The roads and paths uniting the various positions are now quite safe, and for the last few weeks the Dutch have been free from all molest.

Tuuku Nanta, who gave the Dutch so much trouble, has entirely been defeated and after deserting his stockedes, has retreated into the interior.

The health of the troops is at last improving, and rapid progress is being made with the different works in course of construction.

LATEST FROM ACHEEN.

Just before going to press the Citadel van Antwerpen from Acheen anchored in the harbour.

The blockade of Ayer Laboo, an other state on the North Coast, has been raised, and we are informed that Passangan has likewise hoisted the Dutch flag. The mortality amongst the Dutch troops is daily decreasing.

In the latest received Batavia papers (which came down to the 18th instant), the following official telegram from the Military Commander at Acheen, received at Padang, the 9th instant :—

" During the night between the 27th and 28th June, shells were now and then thrown by the Navy into Rajah Bedil, and Kotta Bahi. On the 28th June, campong Garrow and the forts lying in the same were taken after a sharp combat, which lasted about half an hour. This point and also that of Kotta Rajah Bedil, which was occupied after having been found abandoned, were garrisoned. Our position on the east side of the Acheen river has become thereby more secure, and navigation on the same safer. During this combat, we had 4 killed and 28 wounded. We made six prisoners, including one wounded ; they were enemies who had remained to the last in one of the forts. Not being able to hold out longer, they sprung upon the breastwork, implored forgiveness, threw their swords behind them into the fort, and squatting down, awaited their fate. After having been found, they were conveyed as prisoners of war to Kotta Rajah. The enemy left nine dead lying in and near one fort ; from information received, ten more killed and many wounded have been conveyed away by them, news has been received that much people from Pedir and Merdoo have joined others from Great Acheen in order, under the command of Tuku Pakih and Tuku Muda Cboot Lateh, to construct a fort at Pungel opposite our chain of outposts, for the protection of Marakas. In this work, they were disturbed by shell fire." Six Achinese prisoners of war arrived at Batavia on the 15th instant by the Koningin Sophia.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Mayo Memorial Committee.—There was a meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday, the proceedings of which resulted in a discussion of the sums Colonel Sankey has now roughly estimated as the cost of different parts of the proposed Mayo Memorial Building, and the probable sum that may be expected from all sources ; when it appeared that about one-third of the required amount was all that could be looked upon with any degree of certainty. In fact, it is thought that the theatre portion will have to be altogether abandoned, but nothing further can be done till the Mysore and Madras Governments, as well as the local Municipality, are communicated with, which will be the next step taken.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

Fires to decoy Ships at Night.—We hear that the local native paper published a small paragraph a short time ago stating that the natives on this coast are in the habit of lighting fires on shores at night, in the vicinity of Naraspoor, to decoy vessels and cause wrecks, and it is to this circumstance that many losses have occurred of late. This paragraph appears to have attracted at attention of Government, and they have called upon the Collector of the Godavery District to know what truth there is in the statement. We will venture to assure Government that a more puerile and foundationless notion was never affered to the public in these days. The days of decoying ships by creating fires on shore are gone, had passed away, and they never existed in this part of the world.—*Cocanada Advertiser.*

Departure.—Sir Richard Meade and his Secretary left Banglore for Mysore on Monday evening last. It is rumoured that the Chief Commissioner will look into several matters connected with the Palace which require his attention. The subject which most interests the people of this province is of course the future of the young Maharajah, and all his well-wishers are anxious that he should be removed from the immoral atmosphere of the old city of Mysore, and following indications which present themselves, we think we are right in concluding that Bangalore will be his future residence, inasmuch as not only have the Government bought up the granite house built by Mr. P. Garret, but we also hear that the whole of the block of land adjoining it to the north-west of the railway station is to be taken up for the young Maharajah's use, under the Land Acquisition Bill. We trust that Government will act liberally towards the owners.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

Trade on the High Seas.—At the Madras Town Police Court, on Thursday before Mr. T. G. Clarke, Captain Findlay, of the Night Hawk, charged three seamen, named respectively Joseph D'Cruz, Domingo Fernandez, and Sheik Chaund, the first and second prisoners with theft in a vessel, in dishonesty taking away on the high seas Rs. 179, the property of the captain, and the third prisoner with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen property. The facts were that the first prisoner was the butler of the ship, the second topaz, and the third a Serang. On the 8th July last the vessel left Mauritius, and during the voyage the captain missed some money. On enquiries being made the first two prisoners admitted having Rs. 179 ; they was not confessed till they had got the rope's end ; and also Rs. 70 was recovered from the third who stated that the money was given to him by the two former to keep. The third prisoner, after the money had been taken from him, threw himself into the sea, but was picked up. He also behaved very violently on board, and threatened to take the captain's life. His Worship after hearing the evidence, found all the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—*Madras Mail.*

A Captured Idol.—I heard other day a story of a little boy, which seems not wholly unfunny. A native gentleman gave a party to the children of his English friends, and all the little boys and girls with rosy cheeks and flaxen curls had a fine time of it. But one little man of an inquiring turn of mind forsook the diver-ion provided for him, and strolled about the house on a tour of inspection. He came upon a kind of holy of holies, where, hung with flowers and daubed with red, was a wooden image that seemed to the small explorer a friendly old Aunt Sally of a doll—a creature to pull about at the end of a string, to tie coloured rags on, to hammer tin-tacks in, to put in a wagon, and take to market, to wash in a bath tub, and to whip for crying when the soap got into its eyes. A delightful misshapen doll, full of pleasant possibilities ! So, stepping over lamps, and shells, and things, he seized it and hugged it to his breast with a cry of triumph, awaking slumbering Brahmins as he did so. They tried to rescue the god from the little infidel, but he flew and defied them. They wept and said rude words—they begged and prayed ; but through all the wicked clamour, all the shameful love of conquest of his race, he shook his curly head, clenched his dimpled fist, and stuck to his doll. Gossains from out buildings and pious Hindoos of various sects poured in full of holy horror ; he had rushed, fighting hard for his treasure, into the midst of the festive company, while the brown bodies of the faithful beleaguered the doors. At last the divinity was taken from him, and he was put weeping into his carriage, not to be consoled by half a ton of crackers and a hundred weight of *bon-bons* piled upon him by the host. He slept and forgot all about it in an hour, but to restore the godhead to that doll will be a serious business !—*Bombay Correspondent of the Poioneer.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER AND COLONEL GORDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the letter which appears in *The Times* this morning signed by Sir Samuel Baker ; and, as the English public has heard a good deal of one side of this subject, and generally from the same source, I hope I may be permitted to offer a few observations upon Sir Samuel's letter, as one who during some years has taken some interest in all matters Egyptian.

I received from Colonel Gordon before he started on his expedition a photograph of Abou Soaad, the redoubtable person whose character is so severely handled by Sir Samuel, and in handing it to me Colonel Gordon accompanied it by some remarks regarding him, and generally upon the scope and nature of his intended enterprise. As our conversation had no quality of confidence attached to it, and as it directly bears upon the contents of Sir Samuel's letter, a few brief words may put a rather different complexion upon the transaction from that which Sir Samuel Baker has sought to convey. I certainly was not at first eight very singular that Colonel Gordon should seek for his companion the man who it was Sir Samuel Baker's urgent request should be hanged ; and the argument deduced by Sir Samuel Baker from this fact, that the Viceroy has altered his determination to suppress slavery in Egypt, has an appearance, at the least of plausibility. But both the fact and the argument are capable of a satisfactory explanation.

Colonel Gordon informed me that he was going up to a country which was in a state of vigorous hostility to the Egyptian Government in a great measure by the unperious manner in which Sir Samuel Baker attempted to carry out his instructions. Sir Samuel Baker had an engagement with the Viceroy for three years, at the handsome salary of £10,000 a year, and during this period he attempted to uproot an institution which had existed as a supposed domestic necessity and a source of commercial profit among a rade people for all time.

The attempt was hopeless, and no other result could be expected. To enable such a policy to be successful, it would have been necessary to maintain a very large force and to assume a hostile attitude to the population in Upper Egypt for many years ; bitterness and retaliation, arising from sense of sudden injustice, would have animated the whole population, and in place of these territories being annexed to the Khedive's dominions, they would have been alienated and a state of constant warfare would have supervened. No statesman, and least of all the Khedive of Egypt, who is as astute and shrewd a ruler as there is in existence, would have entered upon such a policy whatever the object might be which he had in view. Sir Samuel Baker's policy was one in which we heard of nothing but the magnitude of his powers and of his office, of conquests here and battles and victories there, with all the pomp and circumstance of war attached to his despatches. This was carried so far that when the famous telegram arrived, shortly before he arrived himself in Cairo, announcing the battle and victory in which about 200 of his army were engaged and an immense territory added to the Khedive's dominions, a suppressed laugh was visible in all our countenances ; but it was no laughing matter to the Khedive's Government, who regretted exceedingly the course which Sir Samuel had pursued.

Colonel Gordon told me that his express instructions from the Khedive were to undo the mischief which Sir Samuel Baker had created, and by a policy of patient conciliation to bring back the lost allegiance of the people of Upper Egypt to the Khedive's Government—a people who, the Khedive stated with some emotion, had been the pride and glory of his grandfather Mehemet Ali's reign, and whose welfare was always his concern.

While the Khedive was most anxious that slavery should be abolished in his dominions, and Colonel Gordon was to consider this the ground work of his expedition, he knew that it could only be accomplished in that country by great patience, by giving increased facilities for the expansion of legitimate commerce, and by gradually finding better substitutes for that trade which was practised.

Seeing the situation of affairs and the duties before him, Colonel Gordon entreated the Viceroy to spare Abou Soaad's life, and to permit him to use him in any way he might see to be of advantage. All Colonel Gordon's victories have been effected by small numbers, and mainly by moral force. Had Colonel Gordon proceeded to Upper Egypt alone, and with the small force at his command, while the passions of the people had been aroused by Sir Samuel Baker's policy, he could expect nothing but defeat and disaster. It occurred to him to endeavour to utilize Abou Soaad and the great power and influence at his command, and I can simply say that whatever may be the result, Abou Soaad gave his most solemn promise to Colonel Gordon that, as Sir Samuel Baker had now left his country, he would endeavour to show Colonel Gordon how anxiously and energetically he would strive to assist where he had hitherto resolved to thwart ; and it is my humble conviction that Colonel Gordon's judgment of the man will in the end be justified.

I know nothing of the trasactions of this man, whom Sir Samuel has so violently attacked ; but Colonel Gordon stated to me that it was to Abou Soaad that Sir Samuel mainly attributed the abortiveness of his expedition, and naturally, Sir Samuel was embittered against him. Abou Soaad denied dealing in slaves ; his family are extremely wealthy and greatly respected in Cairo. Abou Soaad is a young man of remarkable energy for his race ; and that it was because Sir Samuel had confiscated the ivory belonging to his people, and because his rule was merciless towards the people, that he offered him all the resistance in his power.

It is nearly five months since Colonel Gordon and Abou Soaad started, and I can scarcely imagine that Sir Samuel Baker has been ignorant till July of all that has occurred. Why does he only now write this history to *The Times* ? Is it because he begins to see that Colonel Gordon's judgment and policy are likely to be successful, while his expedition was a source of dissatisfaction to the Khedive and his Government ? Or is it that a book is shortly to be published, and the public must be prepared to take all Sir Samuel's facts as authentic, and stir their imaginations by sensational incidents ?

Whatever may be the reason, I trust the public will suspend their judgment, and wait to hear both sides of the question relative to Sir Samuel's last Egyptian Expedition.

I have no pretension to defend the Egyptian Government or to speak in their name ; I simply add the quota of an observer and a listener to the subject.—Yours obediently,

James Shaw.

150, Leadenhall-street, E.C., July 24.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES"

Sir,—I decline to enter into any controversy with any person who does not officially represent the Egyptian Government, unless he has been an eye-witness to the facts of the late Central African Expedition. The object of my letter published in *The Times* of the 24th inst. is to direct the attention of the public to the fact that 17 official documents sworn to on the Koran by numerous witnesses against Abou Saood were delivered by me to Nubar Pasha, who promised on the part of the Khedive of Egypt that the accused should have a fair trial. I hold a receipt for these documents, and I wish to know whether the promise of a fair trial has been carried out, and I request that the evidence contained in the 17 documents shall be made public. I was employed to suppress the slave trade. It appears from a letter in *The Times* of to-day that Abou Saood "denied dealing in slaves." I have numerous witnesses in England who will prove that the last act of the expedition was to overtake three vessels laden with slaves, about 700, belonging to Abou Saood. The same witnesses will prove that Abou Saood arrived at Gondokoro with about 1,400 head of cattle which he had stolen from the Shir Tribe of the White Nile.

To those who are really interested in the slave trade and its attendant horrors, these are important facts which I can and will prove.

Your correspondent mixes Colonel Gordon's name with the question of Abou Saood in an unnecessary manner. I have the greatest respect for that officer, and I have done all that I can, by advice respecting his iron carts and material, &c., to assist in his success which will be my greatest pleasure,

Samuel W. Baker.

July 25.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I have observed a letter signed by Sir Samuel Baker under the head of "The Slave Trade in Egypt."

Having had the honour to be engaged in the late expedition in charge of the Topographical Department, I accompanied Sir Samuel Baker through every step of the journey, and I hasten to bear witness to the atrocities committed by Abou Saood, who caused much of the misery and loss of life which were the results of his intrigues and rebellious connexions with the enemies of the Government. The evidence against this man was conclusive and overwhelming, as having ordered his forces to attack Sir Samuel Baker's weak detachment at Fatiko on August 2, 1872.

Although I have been an eye-witness for more than four years to the intrigues and active hostility exerted against Sir Samuel Baker's Expeditions to suppress the slave trade, I could hardly have imagined, even after due allowance for the well-known duplicity of Orientals, that Abou Saood would have been permitted to escape.

I will not trust myself to express my feelings respecting his appointment as Colonel Gordon's agent, but I am quite satisfied that distinguished officer has no supicion of the villainies Abou Saood has committed.

I shall be happy at any time to come forward to give evidence to every incident connected with the late Expedition, when the "suppression of the slave trade" which Sir Samuel Baker most faithfully and determinedly carried out raised enemies on every side.

Gratitude or any recognition for such a service could hardly be expected in Egypt, where the suppressions of the slave trade is an idea hateful to all classes.—Your obedient servant,

Julian A. Baker, Lieutenant R.N.

Prescott-house, Winchcombe, July 25.

NOTICES.

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"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

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